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Ostiglia, April 12. *N. S.*

THE 9th Instant the French Forces commanded by the Grand Prior came in sight of Revere, with a Resolution to attack that Place, and began to raise several Batteries on the Bank of the Po, in order to ruine our Bridge over that River, and to cut off our Communication with that Place; which not being in a Condition of Defence, it was resolved in a Council of War to abandon it: This was accordingly done that night, in very good Order, and with so much Diligence and Secrecy, that the Enemy was not in the least sensible of it till after we had brought off all our Cannon, Baggage, and most of the Garison, and broke down our Bridge. The French at last perceiving what we had done, assaulted the Town in three several Places; The few Forces we had left there made a vigorous Resistance; and when they could hold out no longer, retired hither in some Boats which had been left with them, their Retreat being supported by the continual Fire of our Cannon, which did greatly annoy the Enemy. We lost but 4 Men in this whole Action. The Enemy possessed himself of the Town, and plundered it. We are to continue on this side of the Po, to keep the Communication open with Germany, whence we expect a considerable Reinforcement; and in the mean time have sent out several Detachments to give the Enemy a Diversion. The Count de Koningseck continues at Mirandola with a good Garison, well furnished with Provisions, Ammunition, and all other Necessaries for their Defence.

Turin, April 22. We have an Account from Nice, That the French Trops in Provence were preparing to march from their Quarters, and never were in effect above 16 Battalions, which were to be divided, 6 of themwere to march towards Dauphine, 3 to be embarked at Antibes for Italy, and the other 7 to stay and guard the Coasts of Languedoc and Provence, or to be employed against the Camisars: So that there being no probability that they can attempt the Siege of Nice, the Regiments which were sent to reinforce that Garison are to march from thence this day for Coni, from whence they may soon join the Army which our Duke intends to form on the Po. By some intercepted Letters from the Duke of Vendosme to Monsieur Magalotti at Asti, it appears that he intended to open the Campaign by the Siege of Verue; whereupon Care is taken to provide that Place with all Necessaries for its Defence: We hear he has already ordered a Camp to be marked out between Casal and Frainetto, and pretends to have 20000 Men there by the end of this week. Letters from Milan say, That the Marquis d'Avia being sent out with a Detachment by the Prince of Vaudement, has surprised Fort Fuentes on the Lake di Como. We hear that 4500 German Recruits are come to Tirol in their way to Ostiglia. A Detachment of the Garison of Vercell surprised on the 14th Instant the Town of Oleggio, near the River Ticino, wherein was a French Garison of 60 Men, who surrendred at Discretion.

Venice, April 25. The Germans have extended and posted their Forces from Ostiglia along the A, to hinder the French from passing that River, and have sent out a Detachment towards Isola della Scala, whereby they keep open their Communication with Tirol, another to Melara, for the better Security of their Magazine at Mezzola; and a third, under the Command of the Marquis Davia, consisting of 300 Horse, with each a Foot Soldier behind him, passed over the Minciothe 13th Instant, and marched towards the Lake di Como. The Grand Prior has posted a Body of his Troops at Revere, under the Command of Monsieur St. Fremont; and it is reported, that he has sent a Detachment round by the way of Sanguinetto, and is making such other Dispositions as are necessary for attacking the Imperialists. He has also sent a Body of Troops to block up Mirandola.

Geneva, April 25. The 14th Instant Major-General de St. Remi, who commands a Body of the Duke of Savoy's Forces sent a Drummer to summon the French that are in Garison at Chamberry, who refusing to surrender, a Detachment of his Troops came the next day to attack them, and there was very brisk firing on both sides; but Monsieur de St. Remi not being provided with Artillery, was obliged to retire; and we hear that on the 22d he began to march back towards Piedmont; yet some Letters say, That after having marched that way about two hours, they made a Countermarch, and are now near Montmeilan. The Duke de la Feuillade is posted near the Fort de Barreaux, and has under his Command three Regiments of Foot and two of Militia, which are posted partly in a Camp there, and the rest at Nostredame de Mean, and at a Place called the Marches, and expects a Reinforcement. The French Garison at Chamberry has lately been reinforced, and may be about 700 strong.

Copenhagen, May 3. The King of Denmark went the 23d past to Fredricksbourg, and returned hither the 25th. The 29th his Majesty began to review our Garison, and has already seen three Regiments of Foot. He intends next week to make an end of reviewing the rest of these Forces, and to set out from hence the 14th Instant for Flalstrand in Jutland, where he will embark the 17th for Norway. His Majesty has made the Sieur Viereck, and Major-General Fritzler, who commands his Forces in Norway, Knights of the Order of Dannebrogue. Our Court is gone into Mourning for the Death of the Duke of Wirtemberg Ulrz, who had married the Queen Regent's youngest Sister.

Vienna, April 26. The Emperor has appointed the Count de Louvenstein, his Plenipotentiary at Francfort, to be Stadholder of the Upper Palatinate, which Country was taken by his Forces the last Year from the Elector of Bavaria: Baron Taston is made Vice-Stadholder, and as such will preside over the Regency at Amberg. Count Castelbarco, the Emperor's Commissary in Italy, is declared a Privy Councellor, as a Reward for the Service he performed, and the Losses he suffered, during the late Invasion of Tirol by that Elector. The Count de la Tour of Friuli, and Count Walkenstein of Tirol, are also preferred to that Dignity. The Marquis de Prie, Ambassador from the Duke of Savoy, arrived here the 18th Instant from Turin, to put the last Hand to the Treaty on foot between the Emperor and that Duke. There is Advice That the Count de Wallenstein, who was taken the last year on board a Dutch Man of War, as he was returning from Portugal hither, was set at Liberty on the 24th past, and is now on his way home. A Commission is issued for inspecting the Accounts of one Openheimer, a rich Jew, who has of late years been chiefly concerned in supplying the Emperor's Forces and Garisons with Warlike Stores; and Placarts were published the 14th, requiring all those who have any Pretentions on him, to lay the same before the Commissioners within 6 weeks, after which time they will not be admitted. Our Advices from Hungary bring this further Account of Field-Marshal General Heister's Proceedings; On the 12th Instant he left Stuhlweissembourg, and advanced the next day to Tottes, whence the Foot directed their March towards Comorra, and arrived there the 15th; the Horse was cantoned at Sohn, within half a League of that Place: He then resolved to pass over the Danube at Comorra, and to post himself onthe other side of the Waag, as soon as he should be joined by General Tramp, who was falling down the Danube with about 1400 Men; and by the 20th General Heister had finished all the necessary Preparations for that purpose. General Tramp attempted on the 20th to make a Descent in the Island Schutt, and to take Post in a Town called Pistorf; but finding the Rebels encreased to 3000 Men, and not knowing how many more might be still behind, he thought fit to Re-embark his Men; and upon the Orders he received the day following from the Field Marshal General to join him with all Expedition, he continued his Voyage down the Danube without amusing himself any further. Last Night there came Advice from Presbourg, That General Tramp was fallen dangerously ill there. We have no fresher Advices from the Field-Marshal than those above-mentioned; but it is reported he actually passed the Danube the 22d, and was marching to the Relief of Newhausel, which Place is said to be in great Distress. We hear also, that Erla is reduced to Streights, having been closely block'd up by the Malecontents ever since the 24th of the last Month. From our other Garisons in Hungary we have a very good Account; for they not only defend themselves, but do greatly annoy the Enemy, particularly Major-General Pfeffershoven, who commands in Buda; Lieutenant-General Huyn, who is at Sigeth; Major-General Glockelsberg at Zatmar; and Colonel Wilson at Esperies. The Ban of Croatia was advanced with 6000 Men within a day's March of Raab, where he expected further Orders, either to join the Field-Marshal, or to act separately, as should be judged most advantagious; and had made choice out of the Malecontents who lately submitted to Lieutenant-General Heister on the Borders of Croatia, of such as were best able to bear Arms, whom he had formed into three Regiments for the Emperor's Service.

Hamburgh, May 6. We have an Account from Warsaw, That the Palatine of Posen was returned thither from the King